D. A. Bolton

CELEBRATION

No 20

OF

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH

OF

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,

IN

THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

GRANT MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY,

OF ATHENS, TENNESSEE,

APRIL 27, 1886.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
R. O. POLKINHORN, PRINTER.
1886.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/celebrationof64t1886gran

CELEBRATION

OF

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH

OF

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,

IN

THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

GRANT MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY,

OF ATHENS, TENNESSEE,

APRIL 27, 1886.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
R. O POLKINHORN, PRINTER.
1886.

The proceedings at the celebration were reported by Mr. N. E. Dawson, of Washington, the stenographer and private secretary of Gen. Grant.

Dunbar Lowrie
The Countrul Library

and
cure
and
Re-
rson
ent,
the

P.
vho

e to
his

id:
ed
nis

ng
at
es

The proceedings at the celebration were reported by Mr. N. E. Dawson, of Washington, the stenographer and private secretary of Gen. Grant.

Grant Memorial University.

This well known Institution has long been recognized as the head of the educational work among the whites of the Central South. It was incorporated in 1867, under the name of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University; and in order to enlarge its universally acknowledged usefulness, in 1886, the Charter was amended, and its name changed to Grant Memorial University.

The building has been remodeled and improved; extensive apparatus has been secured, and the faculty strengthened by able additions. Full courses have been arranged in Modern Languages, the Natural Sciences, Liberal Arts, Music, Law and Theology, etc., to the completeness of which especial attention is called.

The University is easy of access, being located at Athens, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, half way between Knoxville and Chattanooga.

Athens is noted for attractive surroundings, pure air, good water, excellent morals, and everything that is conducive to the possession of "a sound mind in a sound body." It is an excellent university town, and free from the immoralities and contagious diseases of larger cities.

A Preparatory School has been inaugurated under the auspices of the University, which will present unusual advantages to those who do not wish to separate their children, in giving them a good education, and in utilizing time in preparing for the regular classes of the University.

The attention of theological students is especially invited to the advantages offered in this department of the University. Lectures will be delivered each week (D. V.) on Theology and Hebrew, and New Testament Greek will be taught by the most approved methods of modern scholarship.

The sum of $6.00 for incidental expenses is all the fee charged per term, for regular studies. Music, the courses of which are thorough and complete, is very low, for the advantages offered.

Boarding, including furnished rooms, warmed and lighted, will only cost from $7 to $10 per month.

Students desiring to exercise strict economy can board themselves on 60 cents to 80 cents per week.

Students in the Theological Department, and the children of all ministers in the regular pastorate, will have free tuition.

The Fall Term begins on Wednesday, August 25th and ends on Thursday, November 18th.
" Winter " " " Monday, November 22d, " " " Friday, February 18th, 1887.
" Spring " " " Monday, February 21st, " " " Wednesday, May 25th, "

Grant Memorial University is the outgrowth of the labors of the lamented Drs. Cobleigh and Fuller, who, in conjunction with the present efficient President, with untiring energy, have endeavored to establish an institution of high grade, which has been the Central University for the Holston, Central Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Blue Ridge, and Virginia Conferences of the M. E. Church, and which should be worthy of the patronage of the whites of the entire South.

THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees are happy to say that these efforts have received ample endorsement from all the Conferences named, and even the adverse meeting of part of the committee appointed by these Conferences—seven of the Committee of sixteen, being only convened or notified in time—were unable to ignore the claims of the Grant Memorial University. No other institution having priority or right of claim to be called the *Central University* of the M. E. Church in the South. Confidently appealing from its record in the past to the true friends of education in the South, the Trustees have every warrant of success in the beneficent work in which they are engaged. The buildings are adequate to accommodate 400 students.

For full particulars, address
Rev. J. F. Spence, S. T. D., Prest,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
or
Prof. D. A. Bolton, Vice Prest.,
Athens,
McMinn Co., Tenn.

By order of the Executive Committee of

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE EXERCISES.

The church was crowded at an early hour, and hundreds went away who were unable to secure seats. Distinguished legislators and diplomats and a large delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic (including one hundred from Kit Carson Post, No. 2, with their drum corps), were present, and many ladies, as well as gentlemen, stood in the aisles and in the vestibule.

The assembly was called to order by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., the pastor of the church, who said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to announce to you as the presiding officer on this occasion his Honor CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE."

The CHIEF JUSTICE, upon taking the chair, said:

"The exercises of the occasion will now be opened with prayer by Rev. Bishop ANDREWS, of this city."

THE PRAYER OF BISHOP ANDREWS.

Let us pray. O God, the author of our being and the giver of all good, accept the thanks that we render to Thee this evening through the mercies

which Thou hast vouchsafed to this our beloved land. We bless Thee for our planting and training and preservation and prosperity. We thank Thee for our great and good men whom it has pleased Thee to raise up to be our guides and helpers. We thank Thee in particular for that life which we to-night commemorate. We bless Thee for all the patriotism and valor and skill in the field which he exhibited. We bless Thee for his integrity and his wisdom and the purity of his domestic life. We thank Thee for all the facts in his history which are worthy to be commemorated, and which have been helpful to us as a people; and now we beseech Thee to grant that the land for which he lived so faithfully may be by Thy great blessings preserved and advanced in prosperity. Give to our people the love of truth and of right, obedience to the law, and to the law of God in particular, and be pleased to raise up for us men who shall be competent to guide in all righteousness and with all wisdom. Bless us, we pray Thee, with peace. Grant us permanent unity. Make us prosperous, and grant, we beseech Thee, that such may be our character as a people that we shall hereafter, more than heretofore, be helpful to all other nations. Command Thy blessings, we beseech Thee, on this occasion. May those who speak to us speak wisely and by divine help; and grant that the lessons that we shall bear away on this occasion shall be eminently salutary to all who are here present. Hear us in this our prayer, and forgive our sins; purify our hearts by the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and finally bring us to the everlasting kingdom. And to the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit shall be the praise forever. Amen.

HON. JOSEPH E. BROWN,

U. S. SENATOR, FROM GEORGIA.

The CHIEF JUSTICE in presenting Senator BROWN said:

"I have now the pleasure of introducing to you as the first speaker of the evening, Senator Brown, of Georgia, who will give a life sketch of General Grant." (Applause.)

ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In countries ruled by emperors, kings, and lordly aristocrats, the avenues to official position, or to honorable distinction, are seldom open to those of humble birth: caste rules in monarchies, and it is next to impossible for those of the lower classes of society to share the honors of the higher grades. The son of the peasant can seldom rise to be a member of the National Assembly, or a councillor of the monarch, or to the command of the armies of the nation on the field of battle. Honors of that character are usually reserved for the titled classes, while the laboring classes are doomed to perpetual obscurity.

But it is the glory of our American institutions that in this great Republic of ours, where we have a written constitution, framed and adopted by the wisdom of our fathers, and where we have just and equitable laws, that all men are equal before the law, and the avenues to honor and fame and wealth and high official position are open as well to the sons of the humblest husbandman as to the sons of the wealthiest citizen, or the highest official. Here

we may adopt to its fullest extent the sentiment of the poet that

> "Honor and shame from no condition rise;
> Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Here we often see the indolent and dissipated sons of the wealthy sink to obscurity, while the bare-footed, half clad boy, the son of the humble mechanic, or obscure farmer of the backwoods or the mountains, who is trained to honest toil and the practice of morality and the christian virtues, rises to a position on the Supreme Bench, or to be a member of the House of Representatives, or a Senator, or a Doctor of Divinity, or a President of a leading College or University. Indeed, these and other like positions are usually filled by those who have been trained to labor, and who have been brought up with proper views of the relations which we bear to each other in society, and of the duties which we owe to the Creator; and, in probably a majority of cases, brought up from the humbler walks of life. That it is so, is our pride, and the chief glory of our institutions.

Sixty odd years ago, in the State of Ohio, there lived an honest, hardworking, highly respected, but humble citizen, who had an infant son, who, in his father's humble dwelling, grew to a state of boyhood, giving no extraordinary signs of mental power, but who had good habits, strong common sense, a good constitution, trained to labor, and willing to work. This boy advanced in years until he had almost reached manhood. His father was unable to give him a finished, or even a liberal education, and he sought for him the position of a cadet at West Point, where, by entering the Military Academy, he might receive at the expense of the Government

such liberal education as is afforded to the large number who are educated at that place. By the kind assistance of the member of Congress from the district, the youth was selected for the position he sought.

While in the Academy at West Point he showed neither extraordinary genius nor brilliant intellect. He was a faithful student, attentive to his duties, and reasonably proficient in the recitation room. He showed a well balanced mind, with good judgment. He graduated with no distinguished honor, but with a respectable position in his class.

He received a commission as second lieutenant in the army, and entered upon his duties with fidelity and zeal.

During the war against Mexico he showed manly courage and soldierly qualities.

He discharged his duties faithfully, and met danger fearlessly. He received evidences of the approbation of his superiors in rank, and was promoted for gallantry and good conduct.

At the end of the war, having risen to the grade of captain, he discharged his duties faithfully while he remained in the service, until he resigned his position and retired to the walks of private life. He had not risen to fame, nor had he achieved high distinction. After leaving the army he sank to the level of the great body of his fellow citizens, and those most intimately acquainted with him never expected to hear that he had achieved great results or rendered conspicuous services to his country.

A few years later the sectional strife which had long disturbed the country grew in intensity, ripened into open rupture, and culminated in civil war. Both sides were enlisting troops, arming regiments,

and preparing armies for the gigantic conflict that was soon to follow. At this stage the young officer who had acted well his part in an humble rank in war, and who in the plain walks of civil life had commanded the respect and confidence of those who knew him, stepped forward and volunteered his services in the Union Army. He was honored with a commission, and Col. Ulysses S. Grant took command of an Illinois regiment. It was soon discovered that he handled his regiment with great ability and skill, and it was not long afterwards that he was promoted to the rank of a Brigadier General. His position was still subordinate to the old army officers, and to some of the volunteer officers. It was soon discovered by those holding high rank that his faculties during his retirement were matured, and his military capacity seemed greatly en larged; and he was entrusted with an important command, though at this period in his life he was still but little known to fame. His first distinguished victory, which attracted the attention of both armies to his prowess and skill, was achieved at Fort Donelson, where a Confederate Army under an able and skilful commander was compelled to submit to an unconditional surrender.

It is not my purpose, nor would time at present permit, to rehearse the principal points in the remarkable military career of General Grant. Victory after victory attended his arms, and step by step he climbed from the lowest round to the top of the ladder. His strong common sense, his infallible judgment, his steadiness of purpose, his strength of will, his belief in the justice of his cause, and his own destiny, impelled him to go forward, not doubting that he could accomplish what he attempted to do.

His military star seemed to be constantly in the ascendant. If an army was to be surrendered at Fort Donelson he was there to receive the sword of the vanquished general. If the Fourth of July was to be celebrated by a splendid victory for the Union arms at Vicksburg, Grant was on hand to dictate the terms of surrender. If an important army of the Confederacy, flushed with the victory of Chickamauga, was to be dispersed and driven back at Missionary Ridge, Grant was there to direct the movements. If General Lee, who is admitted by all to have been one of the greatest military commanders of any age, was to be met in strategy or on the field of battle in Virginia during the last year of the war, Grant was found confronting him ; and when the final crash came, and General Lee saw that further resistance meant the unnecessary sacrifice of human life, he surrendered his sword to General Grant.

General Grant pushed his successes for all they were worth while the two armies were in the field confronting each other ; and when the Confederates were no longer able to resist, and the army was driven to surrender, his military sternness and inflexibility were changed to gentleness and kindness, and he gave liberal terms to the vanquished, treated them humanely, spoke words of kindness and encouragement, received their paroles, and sent them home, allowing the cavalry, many of whom were planters, and it was the planting season, to take their horses for plantation use and go in peace. The generosity and kindness of General Grant at this trying moment softened the hearts of thousands of Southern men, who, while they surrendered to him as the victor, recognized him as a benefactor.

The firm stand he took that the Government must respect paroles of officers who had surrendered met the approbation of the officers and soldiers of both armies and of the whole American people.

The people of the United States, at the first election which occurred after the end of the war, by an overwhelming majority, elected General Grant to be their Chief Magistrate. At the end of the four years' term he was re-elected to that exalted position. He was thus called to administer the affairs of this government for eight years during one of the most stormy periods of its existence.

Of his administration it is not my purpose to speak at present. Probably he committed as few errors as any other man who could at the time have commanded the confidence of the American people by an election to the Chief Magistracy. That he made some mistakes doubtless his best friends will admit, but that his administration was characterized by many strong points and much wisdom and practical good sense, will, I apprehend, be conceded by all. When the passions and prejudices of the times have passed away, impartial history will do full justice to General Grant and his administration.

Of his personal character much might be said if time would permit. While he was not a popular orator, he was a man of a high order of intellectual endowment. His good judgment was proverbial and his excellent common sense, his honesty of purpose, and his lofty patriotism were admitted by all. He had a combination of mental qualities that was very rare, making, altogether, a mind of great intellectual strength, remarkably well balanced, of quick perception, strong will power, and a keen sense of justice and right.

As a military man General Grant was one of the most successful known to history. Whatever advantages he may have possessed in resources and men over the commanders of the Confederate armies, if he had had the same qualities of others who pre. ceded him in the command, he might have met with the ill success which attended their efforts. However much his enemies or those who did not admire him on either side may have said in derogation of his superiority as a military leader, it must be admitted by all, that whatever the emergency might be he rose to the full measure of the man for the emergency; and the series of victories, and the repeated and constantly recurring successes that attended his military career, marked him not only as a hero, but as a great commander. Though his genius was not so dazzling, nor the celerity of his movements so marked as those of Napoleon, the character of his mind being more like that of Washington, he will be referred to in history as one of a small group of the most renowned captains of the successive centuries of the past.

When the passions and prejudices engendered by the war have passed away, and those who took part in the struggle on both sides have gone to their final reward, succeeding generations of Americans will delight to honor as great American military chieftains, heroes of American history, the great American Confederate Robert E. Lee, and the great Union hero Ulysses S. Grant, to whom Lee surrendered his sword.

As England, centuries after the termination of her civil wars, delights to claim as English jewels the ablest commanders on both sides, so, when a century has passed, the hearts of Americans will

swell with pride at the mention of the names of the great leaders on both sides in the civil war.

Near the Parliament House in Quebec rises a beautiful monumental shaft, containing on one side with appropriate inscription, the name of Wolf, the English commander, and on the other side that of Montcalm, the French commander in the great struggle that determined the fate of Canada. So, in future years, the people of this country will associate with pride, the names of Lee and Grant as among the greatest Americans of the age in which they lived.

I speak not now of the living. Time will assign to each his proper position.

No other American abroad ever commanded the respect, or was decorated with the honors which General Grant received during his trip around the world, when he visited all the leading governments of the earth. Everywhere emperors and kings, lords and commons, vied with each other to do him honor. When he returned an enthusiastic welcome was upheaved in every American bosom.

When he was advanced in years and retired, the people of the north and the south, the east and the west, were at all times ready to unite in doing honor to his name. And when a little more than a year ago it was announced that he was suffering with an incurable disease, the sympathies of the whole people went out to him, and the prayers of all the churches were lifted to Heaven in his behalf.

During his struggle with the Destroyer his greatest anxiety seemed to be that unity and harmony should be restored between the different sections of the Union—that the American people should become one people, one in object, one in aim, one in devo-

tion to the Union, one in love of liberty, and one in patriotic endeavor to promote the best interests of this great and growing Republic. His mind was as broad as the whole Union, his affections embraced the whole people, and his prayers ascended to Heaven for the prosperity and unity of the whole country and all its parts. When the telegraph finally announced the sad news that General Grant was dead, the American people, forgetful of all past differences and divisions, bowed their heads in grief, and mingled their tears over his new-made grave, and from every hearthstone in this broad land went up in sorrow the exclamation, "Rest to his spirit and peace to his ashes!"

General Grant was once an obscure, poor boy. Now his fame fills the whole civilized world.

On a beautiful eminence, in a picturesque valley in East Tennessee, an institution of learning bearing his name has been established for the education of poor boys, and this celebration, as I understand it, is partly for the benefit of Grant University. I cordially approve the objects of the founders of this institution. I believe it is well and ably conducted, and trust it may accomplish great results in the future. I fully endorse the enterprise, and commend it to the favorable consideration, not only of those who have attended this celebration, but of a generous public. May it grow as the fame of the great man whose name it bears grew, until its character is known and its benefits felt by the whole American people.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

U. S. SENATOR FROM OHIO.

The CHIEF JUSTICE in presenting Senator SHERMAN said:

I now introduce Senator Sherman, of Ohio, who will speak of Grant and the New South. (Applause.)

ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Our friends have given me a very great theme and very little time in which to present it to you. The new South is one of the mysteries which time only can unfold. It is to us, and, I fear, will be for generations to come, one of those problems which tax the highest abilities of statesmen. It is like the Irish question to England and the Eastern question to Europe. We can only judge of the future by the past. I can base my hope for the new South only upon the probable results of the changed conditions grafted upon the old South by the war; more a matter of hope and expectation than as yet of realization. Still we may hope very much even from the present signs of the times and upon what the South ought to be if not upon what it is.

We know what the old South was. It was an oligarchy called a democracy. I do not speak this word in an offensive sense, but simply as descriptive of the character of the goverment of the South before the war. One-third of the people of the South were slaves. More than another third were deprived by the nature of the institutions among which they lived of many of the advantages absolutely indis-

pensable to the highest civilization. Less than one-fourth of the population were admirably trained, disciplined and qualified for the highest duties of manhood. The South was very much such a democracy as Rome and Greece were at some periods of their history; a democracy founded upon the privileges of the few and the exclusion of the many. Very much like the democracy of the Barons of Runnymede, who, when they met together to dictate Magna Charta to King John, guarded fully their own privileges as against the king, but cared but little for the rights of the people. And so with the South—the old South. But it was an able oligarchy. Among the brightest names in the American diadem were many men of the South—at the head of whom and at the head of all mankind was the name of Washington. (Applause.) And so in all our history, the South, misnamed a democracy, did furnish to the United States many of their leading lights and the highest saints in our calendar. They were able men. All who came in contact with them felt their power and their influence. Trained, selected for leading pursuits, they exercised a controlling influence in our politics. They held their slaves in subjection and the middle classes in ignorance, but extended their power and influence, so as to control, in the main, the policy of this country at home and abroad. They disciplined our forces, led our parties, and made our law.

General Grant, in the popular mind, represents the impersonation of the forces that broke the old South. Not that thousands of men did not do as much as he within the limits of their opportunities. Not that every soldier who followed his flag did not perform his duty in the same sense as General Grant.

But General Grant was the head, the front, the selected leader; and therefore his name is the impersonation of that power in the war which broke the old South and preserved our Union to your children, and I trust your children's children, to the remotest posterity. But, while we praise Grant and the Union soldiers, we must remember that Abraham Lincoln was the genius of the times. (Applause.) He pointed out the way. He foresaw the events that came. He did not like war. He hated war. He loved the South as few men did. He was born of the South—in his early life reared in the South. All his kin were in the South. He belonged to that middle or humble class of men in the South who were most seriously oppressed by all their surroundings—by the slavery of the South. He hated slavery, if he hated anything, but I do not believe he hated the owners of slaves. He loved all mankind. No man better than he could have uttered those words, "Malice towards none, charity for all." (Applause.) That was Abraham Lincoln. He was driven into the war reluctantly. At first he tried to prevent it, and would not see the necessity for it. He ridiculed it, and believed that the time would speedily come when all the excitement springing up in the South would pass away. But the inevitable and irrepressible conflict was upon him, and he met the responsibility with courage and sagacity. A higher power than Abraham Lincoln, a power that rules and governs the universe of men, decreed the war as a necessary and unavoidable event to prepare the way for a new South and a new North and a more perfect Union. The war did come as a scourge and a resurrection. Grant was the commander of the Union armies, and at the close of the war more

than what we had hoped for at the beginning was accomplished. When the war commenced no man among those in public life contemplated or expected the speedy abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the United States of America. I can say that the winter before the war commenced no man in public life in Washington expected the untold benefits and good that have come to mankind as the result of the war by the Act of Emancipation—unforeseen then, but thankfully appreciated now, by the whole American people; even by the masters of the slaves. (Applause.)

Now, fellow-citizens, the new South is founded upon the ruins of the old. It inherits the prejudices, the institutions and some of the habits of the old South. No wise man will overlook this, and should not expect that the Southern people will at once yield to the logic of events; but every patriotic man ought to do his utmost to bring about as soon as possible a cheerful acquiescence in the results of the war. You cannot in a single generation, much less in a single decade, change the ideas of centuries. And, therefore, we must not be impatient with the new South. And we who come from the North must not expect them at once to lay aside all the ideas with which they were born and which they inherited from their ancestors for generations. Therefore it was to be expected that the South would be somewhat disturbed, and would be somewhat slow in their movements; that it must be born again and live an infancy and take its ordinary course in human life. It must grow as Topsy grew. Remember, at that time, before the war, this country was a confederacy, not of States, but a confederacy of sections. There were but two parties to that confeder-

acy, one was the North and the other was the South. On every question, great and small, that division in American life and American politics arose. Before the war and during the war party lines were drawn on the sectional line, North and South. The parties in this country were sectional parties, and even up to this time we have not broken down the asperity which existed, growing out of this sectional condition of affairs. Now that slavery is gone, parties ought to be based on other conditions than sectional lines. There is no question now existing between the North and the South, and politicians will soon find that they must base their divisions of party lines upon some other question than between the North and the South. I see growing up every day the evidence of that feeling that this sectional controversy is at an end. Although the ghost is not buried—the dead body lies mouldering in the grave. (Applause.) What, then, is the first duty of both sections, now that slavery is abolished. It is to base party divisions upon other than sectional lines. It is to adopt a policy approved by the patriotic men of both sections, that will develop the resources, improve the conditions and advance the interests of the whole people. The North is ready for this consummation. There never was a time in the history of this Government from the time the Constitution was framed to this hour, when there was less party spirit among the mass of the people of the United States. Nearly all that is left is among mere politicians. The people of the United States desire to see these differences buried, and new questions, living questions of the present and future, form the line of demarkation between parties. The North has made enormous growth and

development since the war. Immense capital is seeking investment, and millions of idle men are seeking employment. The South, from a state of chaos, is showing marked evidence of growth and progress, and these two sections, no longer divided by slavery, can be united again by the same bonds that united our fathers of the revolution. (Applause.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me state briefly the conditions upon which the new South can secure the greatest amount of good for its people;—conditions that can be accepted by men who served in either army (who wore the blue or the gray) both Confederate and Union soldiers. If these elemental conditions are accepted fairly, as I hope they will be by the South, the Union will be complete without either North or South or sectional or party lines.

First, there must be recognized in every part of this country, without respect to race or color or condition, the equality of rights and privileges between man and man. (Applause.) This fundamental principle is now engrafted upon our Constitution. It can never be erased. There it stands; and although from time to time, parties and men may refuse to observe the spirit of that great provision in the Constitution, there it will stand, and in time—and I trust a not far distant time—it will be recognized by every man and woman and child in this broad land, white or black, North or South. It is not safe for it to be otherwise. A right plainly given by the Constitution and the laws, withheld or denied, is an uneasy grievance which will never rest. And, therefore, the time is not far distant, when those now strongly actuated by the prejudices and feelings of race will recognize this important doctrine. They will feel

that it is for their own safety and for their own good. Blacks and whites are spread all over the South. They cannot be separated without the fiat of the Almighty, and such a fiat has never been issued except once, when the Israelites marched out from slavery in Egypt, and it took them about forty years to travel a short way. One-third of the population of the South is of the negro race, and two-thirds of the white race. Whatever may have been thought of the wisdom of the policy of emancipation, it was the logical result of the war, has been finally adopted, and will never be changed. It is idle to discuss schemes to separate these races except by voluntary and individual movement, but they will live and increase, generation after generation, the common occupants of the new South. What is needed above all else is to secure the harmonious living and working of these two elements, to secure to both the peaceful enjoyment of their rights and privileges. As long as any portion or race or class of the people of the new South are deprived of the rights which the Constitution and law confer upon them, there will be unrest and danger. All history teaches us that those who suffer a wrong will sooner or later find means to correct and avenge it.

There is another condition that the new South must find out. The honorable gentleman who preceded me (Senator Brown) has found it out already. The system of production which was admirably adapted to the old South will not answer for the new South. Under the old institution of slavery they raised a few leading crops, cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco—but not much else. Why? Because these articles could be raised by the labor of slaves.

Now, in the new South, it is manifest that the chief sources of wealth and prosperity lie in the de-

velopment of their natural resources, in the production of coal and iron and other minerals and phosphates, and in the manufacture of cotton and other textile fabrics, and in the development of railroads and other means of communication. In other words, they will find it to their interest to adopt and compete with the North in all its industries and employments. That this can be successfully done is shown in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia. All the States touching on the Allegheny range have facilities for varied manufactures fully equal to any of the Northern States, and with some advantages as to climate and labor. A diversity of production will be wealth to the South, break down its exclusion, open its doors to immigration and assimilate its institutions with those of the North. The North is ready for this competition. Although the South will probably deprive us of some of the markets we now have, yet no man in the North will complain; but, on the contrary, we have in the North millions of dollars in capital to invest and millions of hardy men to work North or South, wherever they can get fair wages for a fair day's work. (Applause.) When this competition comes we will have a diversity of industry and a country rich in developed resources as well as in undeveloped resources. This is the second great want of the new South which I trust their able men may bring about; and Governor Brown is one of their leaders, and has seen that this is the road not only for the improvement of his section, but for the betterment of his fortune.

There is one other thing I wish to say in regard to the South. That is, that it must mainly work out its own salvation. That is one of the last things

that we in the North have found out. We have striven in various ways to assist the South in managing their local affairs; and I must confess that although I participated in that kind of business I am afraid it did not turn out very well. (Laughter and applause.) The North cannot rule the South any more than England can rule Ireland, or Europe can govern Greece and Turkey. According to the principles of our Government it is not possible for us to keep soldiers enough down South to guard all their ballot boxes, and indeed we need a good many up North to guard our own sometimes. (Laughter.) At all events it is not consistent with the principles of our Government that we should undertake to rule in local affairs, and, therefore, while we should give to those who are oppressed in our own country as well as in others, every kindly aid which the Constitution and the law allow, yet after all the people of the South must work out their own salvation. I am inclined to think that the blacks having the labor and the muscle and industry on their side will not be far behind the white race in the future in the South. It is now conceded on all hands that under our system of Government, we cannot by external force manage or interfere with the local affairs of a State or community unless the authorities of the State call for aid to resist domestic violence. Wrongs inflicted upon citizens by mobs are beyond redress by the General Government. The only remedy is migration and public opinion; but these, though slow and very discouraging, will in time furnish a remedy and also a punishment. Neither capital nor labor, prosperity nor hope will go or linger long where human rights and life are unsafe. The instinctive love of justice and

fair play will, in time, dissipate the prejudice of race or caste and point the finger of scorn to the man who robs another of his rights, as it now does to the man who cheats, or steals the property of his neighbor. With the power of the colored people to migrate whenever they are unjustly treated, to a place where law and justice prevail, with the capacity for labor and to acquire property, with reasonable opportunity for education, they will in time make sure their rights as citizens. I believe this is the growing feeling in the new South. I am willing to trust it, and I will be glad to aid it whenever and wherever I can see the way.

What the new South wants now more than all else is education! education!! education!!! The statistics with which we have been made familiar recently in the debate in the Senate, of illiteracy in the South, are appalling, but not much more so than was the condition of the Western States fifty years ago. The negroes being slaves were, of necessity, without education. The great mass of the white people were in the same condition, not because it was desired in the South, but because from the sparseness of the population and the existence of plantations instead of farms it was difficult to establish a system of public schools. A change in this respect cannot be brought about suddenly, but it is apparent that every Southern State appreciates the importance of education of both white and black. It is the bounden duty of the National Government to extend the aid of its large resources. If the action of the Senate is sanctioned by the House, and fairly and justly executed by the people of the Southern States, there need be no danger from the ignorance of the next generation. I believe that these conditions will be

the solution of the troubles of the South and make a great step on the road to prosperity and union in the South. (Applause.)

Now, but a few words in conclusion. It is not merely common school education in the South that is needed, but it is higher education. It is all the learning of the schools, all that science has taught, all that religion teaches, all that medicine has found in its alchemy, all the justice which the law points out and seeks to administer; the South wants opportunity for that higher education which cannot be obtained from common schools, but which exists in no country except where common schools abound. It wants in its midst the places where the active leading young men of the South can gather in colleges and universities and there gain that higher education which prepares them to be leaders among men. I congratulate you, my countrymen, here in Washington, that, under the authority of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Christian denomination, under the name of the illustrious hero General Grant, there has been founded in the mountains of Tennessee, away up among the clouds and in the pure air of Heaven, in the midst of a loyal and patriotic population, an institution of learning which will be a blessing to all the people of the South, and I trust to all the people of the North. Every aid possible should be showered from the North and South alike. Let them light their fires at this modern Athens upon the mountain top and they will shine forth all over our land. Here the young men of the South will fit themselves to lead in the march of progress and improvement. They will learn to vary their production, to develop their resources, to advance every race and generation in

education, intelligence and patriotism, and, with charity broad enough to secure all their people of every race and tribe the peaceful and unquestioned enjoyment of their civil and political rights. There is now no disturbing question of a sectional character which should prevent the North and South from moving in harmonious union. The two streams have united, and though for a time their waters may be divided by the color line, like the Mississippi and the Missouri at and after their junction, yet, in the end they will mingle in a great republic, not of sections, but of friendly States and a united people. (Applause.)

HON. JOHN A. LOGAN,

U. S. SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

Gen. Logan being unable to attend the celebration, sent the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 27, 1886.

To the Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE,
Chairman, &c.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret more than I can express my inability to be present at your meeting to-night, as it is in honor of the memory of U. S. Grant, and a celebration of his sixty-fourth birthday. I understand, however, that, as an incident thereto, it is intended to aid, in some way, the "Grant Memorial University" of Athens, Tennessee, and, as this is a very worthy object, I certainly wish it every success.

If there was anything more I could do than merely to wish for its success, I would do it. As people are nowadays weighed more by their purse than by anything else, let those who have the purse show their generosity by opening it for the benefit of this institution, known as the "Grant Memorial University."

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

HON. WM. M. EVARTS,

U. S. SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, in presenting Senator EVARTS, of New York, said:

I am now permitted to say that Senator EVARTS will speak to you of Grant and Education. (Applause.)

ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is with great pleasure that I take part in this birthday celebration of the illustrious soldier, statesman, general and President, whose recent loss we lament, whose perpetual fame we shall always desire to celebrate. And not less it gives me pleasure to have a share in bestowing proper encomiums upon this Grant Memorial University, and expressing for its future our well wishes that attend it. It has been said by the wisest of men that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches; and the framers of

your new progressive establishment, your University, have displayed that wisdom when you have chosen the great and good name of Grant. (Applause.) It is better, if you cannot have both, than the great riches. But there is nothing to dissuade us, in the scriptures, from hoping that, starting with a good name, we may also come, in our endowments, to great riches, and that we hope for in this new Grant Memorial University.

General Grant was selected by the great philanthropist and benefactor, George Peabody, as one of the citizens of this country that should constitute the board of trustees of his great benefaction for education. During the whole period since that establishment of this great charity until the death of the President, it was my fortune to be associated with General Grant in the annual consultations and labors which made up the duty of that board of trustees. Some of the members of this board were eminent in other parts of life's achievements—scholars, lawyers, wise men in affairs—and General Grant a soldier and a President, though, perhaps, the most modest of that body, was as constant and obedient a servant of that trust, as active, as intelligent, as comprehensive in his views of the purposes of this education, putting him quite in the front with any of those who had, in the habits of their life, given more attention to such subjects. And what was that charity? It was a charity that bestowed education upon the needy South as it should emerge from the sufferings and the disasters of the war. And this charity was to be distributed, and this education was to be fostered and expended, without any distinction of race or color. It was bestowed by the bounty of this princely merchant, George

Peabody, and was given only because it was needed and where it was needed, and General Grant, in common with the rest of us, was so placed as to be able to watch and, under the instruction and explorations of a most intelligent leader in matters of education, acting as agent for the board, we learned where the spirit and where the purpose of the people could be touched, animated, invigorated, and made permanent and safe, in the homes and the hearts of the Southern people. This fund and this interest and this purpose, placed at our service, was to serve as a diffusive stimulent, if I may use the expression, that should increase, in these commonalties, the means and the wish to found, establish, distribute education by the means, and through the spirit and the zeal of the Southern people themselves. Now, this university is situated in a town which also has a good name for education, the name of Athens, so famous in the world's history for learning and all the arts of civilization—situated about half way between the Potomac and the Gulf, about half way between the Atlantic and the Mississippi river and among the highlands where three States come together, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and, above and bordering on Virginia, along the high region there, running from North to South. This is the place that was selected we suppose by some casual and neighborhood influence, in the days of small things; but now that we are to give it this glorious name of Grant and are to make it a central university for the South, and to couple with it the name of Athens as a scene of culture and of influence, who, in planning where these great things should proceed from it, could better have chosen a site and circumstances than for such development?

Now, for education, which Senator Sherman has so properly emphasized in three repetitions. Why is education this great matter in human affairs? Why, especially, is it of vital importance in this free Nation, and this free and equal society upon which the greatness of our Nation has been built? The wisest ancient philosopher, the one most quoted for wisdom in its application to our own time so remote from his own, Aristotle, said "it is by education that I learn to do by choice what other men do from force." That, indeed, is the vital and central point for this immense population, this immense development of interest and intelligence: that we should do by choice what less favored nations must do through force. (Applause.)

But education, when it is to be applied to great masses of population, is not to end with the school children, nor with the college graduates. Through such a vast society made up on equality, without structural or formal gradations, the process of education is to be propagated and protected in the interests of the nation and the government in a perpetual and an intimate influence upon the grown, the whole population. I do not know that I might not include all three propositions in the one of education, when I say, as I think with propriety and justice I may, that the three great methods, the three principal springs of our system of society and government, are education, industry and suffrage. (Applause.) Education, indeed, means in the strict sense developing the mind, forming the heart, opening the receptivities of nature. But industry is a great educator to a people, and indolence marks their speedy descent into ignorance. Suffrage, as well, while it proclaims and presumes this equality

and the manhood of every one in the share of government and its responsibilities, is, too, a great educator. No wise government, no wise opinions, in this country, can ever imagine that the oppression or the fraud that shall touch the essence of suffrage can end merely in the threat and the misery that it brings in the privation of political rights. Great as this mischief is, it is a greater mischief in the trampling out of the *education* in our institutions, by free suffrage and free speech, in the development of interest and affection for the whole country, an influence most needful as a perpetual education through the South. (Applause.) Thus we see that when we plan either in the philanthropy of George Peabody or in the wise name that has been given to this nascent great University we are consulting for the welfare, not of the South nor of the North, but of the people of the whole country, by education in that portion of the land that needs most to be brought up in fair relations with the rest of the country. We may talk about an Old South and a New South, but the true prospect and hope is that there will be no South and no North. (Applause.) When of one heart and of one mind, and permeated equally in all parts by these great vital impulses that I have indicated, we have no South, no North, no East, no West, but one heart and one mind, the heart and mind of the American people. (Applause.)

And now, gentlemen and ladies, I have said that in the endowment of this University with the name of the illustrious Grant the University was fortunate. Let me say, also, that no monument more noble, more permanent, or more secure in the reverence of this people, could be chosen on which to inscribe the name of General Grant than this Uni-

versity to bear on its front this illustrious name. This name shall be written in many forms on marble and on brass, on arches and on mausoleums. But here this name shall be engraven on the fleshly tablets of the hearts of all the scholars of this University, and will be written in characters of living light all over the conduct and the careers, the names and the fame of all these educated men that shall issue from Grant University, as the impulse and the energy of their lives. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN F. SPENCE, D. D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said:

I have now the pleasure of introducing to you the Rev. Dr. SPENCE, President of the Grant Memorial University, established at Athens, Tennessee.

GRANT MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY.

At the close of the war there was no institution in all the Central South that offered the higher forms of learning to the great mass of whites, known as the non-slave holding or middle class, who had been loyal to the United States Government during the great conflict.

To meet this felt want, the institution now bearing the name of GRANT MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY was established; and in 1867 was chartered with full University powers by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Tennessee. For the upbuilding of

this school, amid the poverty and desolation made by the war, that quiet, modest, magnanimous man, General U. S. Grant, gave the first cash donation, his well-known signature appearing at the head of the list. Because of this fact, and because the friends of General Grant, the families of more than 75,000 Union soldiers in the Central South, desire to perpetuate his memory, this LIVING MONUMENT TO HIS NAME is being more fully and broadly established.

The property of this University consists of lands, buildings, and other assets, valued at $50,000. Five hundred acres of land near the University campus have been secured for the purpose of establishing an industrial school with three departments, viz: AGRICULTURE, CARPENTRY, and MACHINERY.

The trustees, feeling the imperative need of such a school, are seeking to secure for each of these departments $10,000 as an endowment fund, so that students living in the mountainous sections and of meagre circumstances shall have placed within their reach, not only a literary training, but the opportunity of practical industry, and thus be enabled to go forth from the halls of the University skilled mechanics. Many of these students are the children of those who fell in the defense of the Nation's life. They are poor, but this door of opportunity opens, and with glad hearts they will enter the industrial departments.

The location of the University is the very best. In the distance on either side mountains lift their majestic heads into the clouds, while their very bosoms are bursting with the richest of mineral treasures. These mountains and valleys are swept by health-supporting breezes, creating a climate un-

surpassed on the continent for purity of atmosphere, richness of sunshine, fragrance of flowers, and mildness of temperature.

Athens, the seat of the University, is located on one of the great trunk railways from the northeast to the southwest, forty miles from the State line of Georgia and 30 miles from the mountains of North Carolina.

During the past nineteen years many educated youths have gone forth from the halls of this institution, who have taken high rank in the South as leaders of society. Over three thousand students have been matriculated, and her alumni are found in almost every State of the Union, and also in foreign fields as missionaries.

More than fifty ministers and one thousand teachers have been trained within her halls. There is no institution in all the South that has done more in the past nineteen years for young people in moderate circumstances.

I therefore present to you on this occasion Grant Memorial University with an average annual enrollment of two hundred and fifty students, and a scholastic gymnasia of several seminaries with an annual attendance of at least six hundred preparatory students. The possibilities of this institution cannot be over-estimated.

No man more clearly than General Grant saw and appreciated the one supreme figure of the war—THE COMMON SOLDIER.

No man after the conflict had ceased was more keenly alive, or better understood the interests and wants of the masses, and that a Republican form of Government can only abide with the intelligence of the common people.

In April, 1867, when I presented to him the plans for the establishment of the University over which I now preside, *he said:* "I want to help the class of people for which the school is being established, for I believe a christian education among the masses in the CENTRAL SOUTH is now a necessity." Grant WAS ESSENTIALLY GREAT IN ALL GREAT MATTERS. The quality of his mind was such that he was moved only by the SUBSTANCE OF THINGS.

To analyze and properly present the character of General Grant is a most difficult task, because it is so simple and yet so complete. His character is like a sphere; approached from any side, it seems always to project farthest towards you. Try to divide and each section is like all the rest.

Cut through it and it is all the way alike. Its uniqueness and oneness enveloped in American simplicity is its beauty and strength. This marvellous man's life and work is too new and we are too near it to give it a just and generous award.

The stone-cutters in the Pantheon were blinded by the dust of the chiseling so they could not comprehend the symmetrical and imposing temple that alighted from the brain of ICTINUS upon the hills of Athens. *But all the centuries since have seen and admired it.* So we are blinded by the nearness, selfishness and dust our chisels of criticism have made. We can poorly appreciate the symmetry and magnificence of the structure that has so suddenly arisen in our midst and before our eyes. *The coming generations will see it, and worthily magnify it.*

We are now laboring to successfully build this living monument to the memory of this GREAT MAN. A monument in which there shall be no displace-

ment of Cap-stone or foundation, but standing an intellectual and moral light-house to the Nation, upon the heights of which GRANT'S *exalted character shall be transfigured for ever.*

We close this brief statement by appealing to you in the name of 750,000 WHITE men living South of Mason and Dixon's line that cannot read the ballots they cast; and on behalf of 3,000,000 more of WHITES in the same territory over ten years of age, groping in the darkness of intellectual illiteracy.

If humanly possible aid us in this great undertaking. Place at least to your name "one brick" in this living monument, and help to wreathe it with your love of patriotism and christian education. No human instrumentality can do so much toward brushing away the bitter thoughts of the past, of harmonizing the discordant elements, and cementing into one great bond of fraternity this whole Nation.

HON. JOHN D. LONG,

EX-GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS AND MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE introduced Ex-Gov. LONG, of Mass., by saying we shall now hear Gov. Long about GRANT AS A CITIZEN.

ADDRESS.

I am very glad, ladies and gentlemen, in behalf of the loyal people from whom I come, as well as on my own behalf, to join in this tribute to General Grant. At this late hour, and sandwiched as I am

between broad slices of eloquence and linked sweetness long, but not too long drawn out, (laughter,) it is becoming that I should be brief. Nor certainly are many words needed concerning one whose name now and forevermore will itself be a household word on the lips and in the hearts of the American people (applause). who saved the Republic by his sword and welded it together anew by his magnanimity (applause,, who was our greatest warrior, and yet earned more almost than any other man the benediction "blessed are the peace makers." (Applause.) Almost the last words of General Grant were for the restoration of the feeling of union, as already twenty years before he had restored the fabric of Union. It would not be true to say that the restoration of that feeling was due to General Grant alone. And yet it is true that his death and the unanimous harmony of feeling which it evoked from all sections of the republic, South as well as North, did mark the point where every last and fainting trace of the old animosity fades out, and the full glory of the indissoluble Union of the future comes flooding in. (Applause.) "Let us have peace" were almost the first words he uttered when from the first soldier of the Republic he became its first citizen. Ah! could he have waked from the sleep in which they laid him to rest by the side of the Hudson and have seen bending over him, with garlands in their hands and grateful tears in their eyes, every sister State of the Republic, not one lacking, all restored to more than the old harmony of the domestic circle, because the one element of its discord is now forever abolished, he would have felt the full assurance that that prayer had

been granted, and that the dove of peace had at last indeed nestled the whole flock under her white wings.

You assign to me Grant as a citizen; Grant as the representative of the citizenship of peace; and you have given me the broadest theme of all. I only wish I were worthy to treat it. It is the broadest theme of all, for in his capacity as a citizen are embraced all the other capacities in which General Grant has been referred to here to-night. What is Grant as a soldier but the American citizen defending his country with his life? (Applause.) What is Grant in his relation to the new South but the citizen who knows no section of his country except as it is a part of the one whole unity of a common need and a common glorious destiny? (Applause.) What is Grant in relation to education but the citizen who recognizes that this is a government of all the people, founded on their intelligence, on their intellectual and moral integrity and virtue, and who counts no duty more sacred than their education in these foundations of the stability of the State? What is Grant in his relation to the Grand Army and the volunteer soldier but a private in the ranks—one of the comrades of that heroism which made the citizen soldiery of the Republic the right arm of its salvation? (Applause.) What is Grant in his death but the ripe fruit of American citizenship, a living example of the immortality of the citizens' patriotic service? His was indeed the service of peace. Crown him with no grim helmet of war! Bind his brow with no battle wreaths! Build not his monument out of the cannon of his victories. But build it in the institutions of peace. Build it in the industries that minister to the people whom he welded together.

Build it in the equal rights and in the free and happy homes of the new South which he reclaimed. And build it also in the encouragement of the education of both the races he helped to emancipate. (Applause.) Could he now speak I believe he would say that he counts no monument so honorable to his name as this same University which bears it, and under whose auspices we are gathered here to-night.

My fellow-citizens, if any poor word of mine can avail anything, I desire to utter it, not in eulogy of General Grant, who needs none, but in aid of the Grant University of East Tennessee, which does need the helping hand and word of every one of us, and which honors the name it bears by the good work it is doing for the cause of education in the South. There is something in a new university, limited in its resources, devoted to the education of young men of scant means, plowing the first deep furrows in a virgin soil, that appeals to the heart with a very pathos, and that awakens an interest which our older seats of learning, venerable with age and fame, and rich in resources, can never arouse. When they tell me of a poor boy in Georgia or from the Tennessee hills, already well along in years, going day after day and week after week almost in actual want, living on little else than that divine fire of the scholar's ambition and the freeman's instinct of the possession of undeveloped and untrained intellectual power; when they tell me of that boy's sacrifices and self-denials, of his fulfiling his course in spite of all obstacles, of his eloquence flaming out on commencement day, and of his later going forth into the communities of the new South to be a powerful element for good, for

growth, and for the republic; when they multiply such an instance a hundred fold, aye, a thousand fold, aye, three thousand fold; when I see such men as this sent out by such a university in solid batalions to fight the battles of the whole country, its battles of truth, for happiness, for equal rights, for freedom, for humanity, for the settlement of the great social questions which to-day depend upon a diffused education of the people up to the idea of doing right by choice and not by force; when I see them fighting these battles for the preservation of our institutions all over the republic without distinction of birth or color; when I see them thus solving all problems of race and of our social and democratic civilization, then am I reminded of the earlier and the heroic days of our elder colleges; I am reminded of the days when Harvard trained Sam Adams to blow the trumpet of independence; I am reminded of the days when Hiram and Williams equipped Garfield to fight and win the victories of the battle-field and the greater victories of the forum (applause); I am reminded of the days when Dartmouth sent out Webster, whose heart, the heart of a poor boy, had almost broken at his father's sacrifices to give him an education—sent out Webster to fix and confirm the foundations of the Constitution and the Union (applause); and remembering these things, knowing what such a college as this on the hills of East Tennessee means in that reclaimed section of our Union, knowing what it means for the republic, knowing what it means for humanity, knowing what in its influence it means for the future of my country, I say God bless it, and God put it into your hearts to help the Grant University of East Tennessee and give it means to

do its great and needed work in the education of the South and thereby for the republic of which we are citizens. (Applause.)

GEN. S. S. BURDETT.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following letter was received from Gen. Burdett:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY
OF THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 27, 1886.

Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Chairman, etc.:

DEAR SIR: I find, to my very great regret, that I shall be unable to be present to-night at the meeting over which you are to preside, and which, called on the sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of General Grant, is intended whilst giving occasion for patriotic and affectionate revival of memories of him and of his great work for his country, has also the purpose to bring into notice and helpful sympathy the educational institution; which, planted in the South, has taken his loved name; and so in the fit place of your meeting proposes that this bestowal of a new name shall have the certificate of a public baptism.

In the same place, one year ago, it was my pleasure to call the attention of the great congregation then assembled—because it was the birthday of our dying chieftain—to the fact, that the tribute they were thus paying him was altogether unique as

probably the first and only instance where any large number of our people here or elsewhere in public assemblages had met to observe the day of birth of a living fellow-citizen, and on behalf of his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. I spoke a word of gladness, because a grateful people had found it in their hearts, to so distinguish his works and honor him. I find no less cause for gratification in the occasion and purpose which will inspire the exercises at the Metropolitan Church on this first anniversary since his death. There are none of those who were privileged to know the very thought of his heart who are not aware that General Grant, to an unusual degree, even for an American, relied for a happy future for his countrymen on sustaining and increasing the facilities afforded for the education of the people.

Considered in the light only of a monument to his memory, the affixing of his name to a school of learning is a happy thought. Enduring memories are not such as in form of mere stone or brass run the race against all destroying time. Beneficent purpose alone gives promise of those unfading qualities with which, for all time, we would endow the monuments reared to those we hold in chief honor. Mutilated images and nameless piles are found on all the plains and beside all the seas: there is no memory of those for whom they were reared; but though the Alexandrian Library perished by the torch of the destroyer, Ptolemy Philadelphus lives to be named forever as its founder. A thousand names, great in achievement and in honors won, will have passed out of the shelter of our mother tongue whilst yet the founders and patrons for whom are called some of the colleges which constitute the

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are fresh of memory. In our own short history the diligence of search alone brings out of the shadows names which were great on yesterday; but Harvard and Yale are household words, and with Oberlin and Cornell, and now with Grant, will march with steady step in the array of things to be forever named. It will be a great work well done, if the fitness of this day's occasion shall help to broaden the foundations of education and liberty, and the Grand Army will not only rejoice in a work so wrought out, but all the more because done under a name which, to its membership, is an inspiration to patriotism, and seems a sure promise of the perpetuation of those institutions of liberty his valor and faithfulness so much helped to rescue from the ruin with which they were lately threatened.

Faithfully yours,

S. S. BURDETT,

Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

HON. JAMES S. NEGLEY,

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The swift oblivion that seems to overtake the memory of most men in public life, so soon as they pass the portals of the present, lingers over the fame of General Grant, which continues to shine with undimmed lustre. Even death itself whispered to him its summons as softly as the morning zephyr kisses the dew from the tender flower of spring. In that eventful

hour the hearts of millions of people felt the stars of heaven, love, forgiveness, and truth, shine as they never shone to them before. The tolling bells and the funeral pageant, as it passed with measured steps in the streets of a great city, busy with the cares of life, there was hushed to the stillness of the night the rage of party and the wheels of industry. Great multitudes stood in reverence with uncovered heads to do honor to the memory of a man whom the most of them knew only by name.

Hereafter the gleaner in the fields of military history will find in his characteristic traits, both as a man and a soldier, a fountain of pleasing incidents and mental refreshment. The sculptor and the artist will each ply the genius of their skill in perpetuating his clear-cut features and the compact outlines of his form.

Destiny willed that a statuesque serenity should be given to his nature with a sensitive conscience, while a profound and incisive judgment marked the individuality of his entire being. It seemed as though his spirit continually invoked divine bless ings, for his hours of deepest gloom and most poignant sorrow were crossed by sunbeams. The thread of chance which leads most men through the labyrinthian paths of finance and traffic remained in his hands unbroken until near the close of his glorious life, and even in this moment of shattered hopes and wounded honor, there were willing and generous hands ready and eager to lead him to a sanctuary of repose where gratitude, justice and charity stood sentinel, and shielded him from the passions of clay.

Through a well-directed purpose and indomitable perseverance, he succeeded in elevating himself to the full statue of nobility which will ever be chosen

as a model in the temple dedicated to the patriots of America.

When the moralist is satisfied in searching for a type of manhood, replete with manly virtues and Christian radiance, he will affix to it the name of Grant. As this name passes through the triumphal arches of the world's renowned, called ages, it will be inseparably associated with that of Washington and Lincoln.

The forces of his nature, with which we have the most to do this evening, relate to his services as Commander of the Union forces in our great war, and to the fruits of his generalship, and the influences he impressed upon the conduct of our volunteer soldiery.

When the people took council of their fears for the safety of the Republic in '61, the resources of the Government for its protection was robust manhood and lofty patriotism. Our arsenals were almost empty, and effective military organizations of the North were limited to a few thousands. Our youth were unseasoned to hardships, and were engrossed in industrial pursuits and those of education. In this moment of supreme peril the Government hesitated and staggered, and moved forward with uncertain steps. It paused for the voice of the people to point to the path of duty. This voice came like a mountain torrent. The spirit of '76 swelled in the hearts of the masses to the wildest enthusiasm. They flew to arms at the beat of the morning drum and by the glare of the midnight torch. Camps of volunteers sprang up like bearded wheat in every city and village. The workmen at the forge threw open the door of the furnace; implements of trade were left in confusion on the

work-bench; the shuttle stopped on its way in the loom; the plough was left in the furrow; and the little farms were left untilled; the meadows unmown. Judge and Barrister, Divine and Layman, Doctor and Patient, Lawyer and Client, buoyant youth and sober age turned the key on their avocations and fell into line and marched to the front, resolving to determine, by the stern arbitriment of war, the unsolved problem—whether the Nation had the inherent power to punish treason and free the land forever from the curse of human bondage.

For four eventful years the blue and the gray met in terrible conflict under the smoke of battle, fighting for the right as each understood the right. The laurel wreath was twined with the cypress, and badges of mourning enshrined the old flag wherever it floated in the breeze.

Loved ones watched wearily and anxiously with tearful eyes at the window of hamlet and palace for the safe return of fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers. Some came, but many never returned to the old home again.

Fond mothers' hearts were rended; love's sceptre broken; and prattling innocence called Papa as each footstep rang upon the sill; but the little voice once so sweet to his ears could not reach him. Smiles nor tears nor prayers disturbed his dreamless sleep. He had placed all that was precious to him, with his life as a sacrifice, on the altar of his country that the Republic might live.

Heavy columns of the boys in blue melted away in the heat of the assault, and thousands fell victims to pitiless disease. The bereaved could only say: "Thy will be done;" our country has been saved, and this must be the earthy recompense for our priceless sacrifices.

Liberty became again a common heritage. The pride of race and love of country ceased to be sectional. Citizenship conferred, for the first time, the right of suffrage upon men without regard to race or condition. The sword of authority was exchanged for the ballot. The voice of the Government was once more the will of the majority. Equality before the law was sacredly pledged over the graves of three hundred thousand patriots who had died in defence of their country's laws. Forbearance distinguished the policy of Congress. A deep sense of duty and a marvelous generosity, unparalleled in the world's annals, became the aim of statesmen. The sisterhood of States was re-established on the granite foundation of justice.

A citizen was needed at the helm of the affairs of Government who had firmness of character, prudence and dispassionate inflexibility of purpose. A man who could command the respect of those who lost as well as those who won. The people, with generous acclaim, named Grant.

The panorama of remarkable events sped onward. The thundering cannon and glittering bayonets, with the heavy tread of invincible columns disbanded at the steps of the Capitol where Cæsar's army rebelled in Rome. Armies numbering a million of men who won victories as desperate as those on the bloody fields of Lagriz, Malplaquet, Lodi, Waterloo, Gravelotte and Sedan, dissolved and disappeared like the mist of a summer's morn. Before a wondering people they re-entered the peaceful walks of life to build up, by pacific labors, the ravages of the war, with the same high resolves and patriotic incentives that had nerved their actions during the war.

There was thus, providentially, scattered throughout the length and breadth of our land, sturdy men

of firm convictions, enlarged ideas, self reliant, and having a clearer insight into the questions of human rights and just forms of government than fell to the lot of any former generation.

Grant stood in this grand assembly the central figure, an untitled king, revered and devotedly loved by all.

Let an anthem of eternal praise be sung to the heroes of the Union Armies and their old Commander, by those who are heirs to the peerless heritage they have bequeathed.

May honor and the blessings of providence rest upon the living as perennially as nature in her sweetest mood, unlocks her treasures of melody and diadems of resplendent beauty. May the children come forth with May-day joyfulness and use these gifts as an offering to the immortal hosts who are with Grant.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., LL. D.

Chief Justice Waite: I have now the pleasure of saying that we are to hear of the last hours of General Grant from one who needs no introduction. (Applause.)

ADDRESS.

It was nearly ten o'clock when the last speaker of the evening, Rev. Dr. Newman, rose to speak, and the vast audience remained to hear General Grant's pastor. His topic was "Grant's Last Hours," and he recited many touching reminiscences of the hero's final days, which we would be pleased to publish here, but Dr. Newman desires to reserve them for his forthcoming book on the life of General Grant.